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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/892,845	06/28/2001	Naoya Hashimoto	Q65157	2909

7590 12/06/2001

SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

EXAMINER

PEREZ, GUILLERMO

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2834

DATE MAILED: 12/06/2001

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/892,845	HASHIMOTO ET AL.
	Examiner Guillermo Perez	Art Unit 2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____ .
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 28 June 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____ .
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2 . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

Figures 4-12 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants admitted Prior Art (APA) in view of Ryang et al. (U. S. Pat. 6,159,600).

APA substantially teaches the claimed invention except that it does not show that the bobbin and the outer molding are composed of an electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds. APA does not disclose that the electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds is a thermosetting resin.

Ryang et al. disclose that the bobbin and the outer molding are composed of an electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds. APA does not disclose that electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds is a thermosetting resin (column 23, lines 20-32). The invention of Ryang et

al. has the purpose of avoiding the degradation of the materials under a high field intensity environment.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the electromotive device of APA and provide it with the insulating material disclosed by Ryang et al. for the purpose of avoiding the degradation of the materials under a high field intensity environment.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the insulation of thermosetting resin since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

2. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over APA in view of Miyao et al. (U. S. Pat. 5,691,058).

APA substantially teaches the claimed invention except that it does not show that the protective layer being composed of an electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds. APA does not disclose that the electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds is a thermosetting resin.

Miyao et al. disclose that the protective layer being composed of an electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds. Miyao et al. disclose that the electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds is a thermosetting resin (see abstract). The invention of Miyao et al. has the purpose of providing a high dielectric break down strength under large mechanical distortion.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the electromotive device of APA and provide it with the insulating material disclosed by Miyao et al. for the purpose of providing a high dielectric break down strength under large mechanical distortion.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the insulation of thermosetting resin since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

3. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over APA in view of Bolon et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,388,371).

APA substantially teaches the claimed invention except that it does not show a high-temperature solder layer coated on the copper wire, nor the protective layer being composed of an electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds. APA does not disclose that the electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds is a thermosetting resin.

Bolon et al. disclose a high-temperature solder layer coated on the copper wire, and the protective layer being composed of an electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds. Bolon et al. disclose that the electrically-insulating material resistant to permeation by sulfur compounds is a thermosetting resin (column 1, lines 51-61). The invention of Bolon et al. has the purpose of creating a hermetic application and high temperature resistance.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the electromotive device of APA and provide it with the solder layer and insulating material disclosed by Bolon et al. for the purpose of creating a hermetic application and high temperature resistance.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the insulation of thermosetting resin since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Sakai (U. S. Pat. 3,652,778) discloses the property of the thermosetting resin as being resistant to sulfur compounds (column 3, line 31 through column 4, line 6).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Guillermo Perez whose telephone number is (703) 306-5443. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nestor Ramirez can be reached on (703) 308 1371. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)

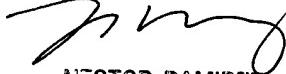
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305 3432 for regular communications and (703) 305 3432 for After Final
communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or
proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308
0956.

Guillermo Perez
November 30, 2001



NESTOR RAMIREZ
EXAMINER, PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2000